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STUMP CUTTING DOUBLE CLAW TOOTH STRUCTURE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION -

## 1. Field Of The Invention.

This invention relates to stump cutting teeth.

## 2. Description Of The Prior Art.

The structure of the invention herein relates particularly to double claw toothed stump cutting teeth as mounted onto a rotary disc of a stump cutting machine.

This invention represents an improvement over the inventor's prior U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,759,394 in which single tooth cutting elements were disclosed.

Other prior art references are U.S. Letters Patent No. 2,647,737 showing a flat, horizontally angled tooth having an angled cutting face; in U.S. Patent No. 5,279,345, there is shown a longitudinally angled cutting tool having a flat planar cutting face and in U.S. Letters Patent No. 5,381,840 there is shown a cutting tooth with opposite cutting edges each of which cuts depending on the direction of rotation of the cutting wheel.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION -

It is an object of this invention to provide an improvement over a single tooth structure of a stump cutting tooth.

It is more particularly an object of this invention to provide a double claw type cutting tooth for stump cutting wherein both teeth may be used simultaneously in a tooth cutting operation.

It is another object to provide a stump type cutting tooth adapted to be used with large horsepower cutting machines.

It is a further object herein to provide a stump cutting tooth structure having such an angled cutting edge as to give

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a longer lasting cutting edge and to have a tendency for self sharpening.

It also is an object to provide a double cutting tooth angled structure to take a relatively bigger cut and require less horsepower in the effort.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the following description made in connection with the accompanying drawings in which reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS -

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view with a portion broken away showing a rotary disc with teeth mounted therein;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to that of Fig. 1 in front elevation with some parts being broken away;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view in side elevation on an enlarged scale showing a detail of structure taken on line 3-3 of Fig. 1 as indicated; and

Fig. 4 is a broken view on an enlarged scale similar to that of Fig. 3 in side elevation; and

Fig. 5 is a view in perspective.

#### DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT -

Referring to the drawings and particularly to Fig. 1, a rotary disc blade 10 is shown mounted onto a shaft 12 which is journaled into a bearing block 13, all of which is a part of a conventional stump removal machine of which a further showing will not be made and which is not required for a full disclosure of the invention herein.

As will be described, the double clawed tooth of this invention represents a significant improvement over the tooth

structure of the inventors previous patent referred to.

Shown on an enlarged scale in Fig. 4, is a double claw tooth 15 having an elongated shank 16 having a transverse recess or slot 17 in the back portion, centrally thereof, forming shoulders 17a and 17b. Said cutting tooth has heads 18 and 19 which are angled transversely of said shank to diverge laterally and are twisted outwardly to have the respective cutting faces 18a and 19a of each at an obtuse angle to their respective cutting planes. Thus, instead of having a flat impacting engagement with a stump, the cutting faces will have an angled slicing engagement with a stump which requires a great deal less force to reduce a stump than an impacting action. Said cutting faces are provided with carbide tips 18b and 19b to assure long lasting sharp cutting edges. Said carbide tips are conventionally secured.

For reasons which shall be provided, it is well to mount said tooth 15 in opposing pairs on a rotary disc or cutting wheel. Thus, with reference to Fig. 3, the tooth 15 is shown having an oppositely positioned claw tooth 15' of identical structure except for being reversely positioned. Thus, said tooth 15' has a shank 16' having therein a transverse recess or slot 17' forming shoulders 17'a and 17'b and having cutting heads 18' and 19' with their cutting faces 18'a and 19'a respectively having carbide tips 18'b and 19'b.

A significant element of novelty is present in the double clawed tooth of the invention herein in that as positioned on a rotary disc both cutting heads of the tooth face in the same cutting direction and if the cutting action is deep enough into the stump, both cutting heads will be actively engaged in chipping away a stump.

A tooth holder 20 is provided to secure said teeth in an operating position and comprises a pair of mating halves 20a and 20b which are substantially parallelepiped in form and which are mounted in opposed positions on either side of said blade 10 close to the periphery thereof and are secured to said blade by transverse bolts 22 extending through opposed bores corresponding to bores 20c and 20d as shown in Fig. 5 with the holder half 20a; it is to be noted particularly that said bores with respect to their alignment are drilled to be 16 to 18 degrees off of horizontal relative to one another. The blade 10 is correspondingly bored though not here shown.

Each of said mating halves 20 a and 20b of said tooth holder respectively have transverse slots 20e and 20f therein to receive the corresponding slotted portions 17 and 17' of said claw teeth to secure said claw teeth in operating position on said blade 10.

In operation, the teeth, in having their cutting faces angled relative to their direction of travel bite into or chip a stump with a shearing or slicing action instead of a head on impact. Thus, less power is required in the cutting effort and less time is required to chip away a stump. In a shallow cut, the cutting head 18 would be engaged but in a deeper cut both heads 18 and 19 are engaged in the cutting effort.

Referring now to the bores in the holder 20 being off horizontally with regard to one another, this has two positive effects. The bores, although misaligned with regard to one another, are equally spaced from the periphery of the blade 10 which angles the cutting heads relative to the periphery

10a of the blade to provide an additional angle for the slicing action of the cutting faces 18a and 19a.

A further function of this misalignment of the bores is that the bolts are positioned to more securely hold the cutting heads from a tendency to wobble due to the impact of the slicing action of the cutting heads.

The claw teeth as mounted herein are readily replaced as may be required.

It will, of course, be understood that various changes may be made in the form, details, arrangement and proportions of the parts without departing from the scope of the invention which generally stated, consists in a structure capable of carrying out the objects above set forth, in the parts and combination of parts as disclosed and defined in the appended claims.